THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $16 00. Postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage prepaid in every case. Only one copy given to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1875. NO 199.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

General Tracy Addresses the Jury from the Witness Stand—His Opening Speech Backed-up—Mrs. Ovington Recalled for Further Cross-Examination.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Tilton was in court to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Ovington. The general attendance was much smaller than usual.

At a quarter after eleven Mr. Tracy resumed the stand and his examination was continued. He said: I had an interview with Franklin Woodruff, in which he said that many people thought Moulton should issue a card about his relations with the Woodhull people; that it would hurt the firm, and he wished me to have a consultation with Moulton; I agreed to have a conversation with him, on the understanding that it would not be hostile to Beecher. This was agreed to, and he said he would bring Moulton around and introduce him to me, as I did not know Moulton then. Woodruff referred to some papers in Moulton's possession relating to the difficulty, and it was in respect to these that Woodruff suggested that secrecy should be maintained by me. Soon after Woodruff brought Moulton around to my office and the subject was referred to as in our previous conversation as to what publication should be made by Moulton. The conversation was general and the object of the introduction was alluded to. The question was submitted to me, if it was wise to answer in a public card the publication? I said I could say nothing until I saw the papers, and no opinion could be expressed without an examination of the papers he had. An appointment was made for the next Sunday afternoon at Moulton's house before going there I did not have an consultation with Beecher or Tilton, nor authority from him; I went there after dinner on Sunday, between two and three o'clock; I left his house about ten or eleven o'clock that night. When I went in I found Woodruff there; I have a faint impression that Tilton was there. Woodruff, Moulton and I repaired to the study, where Mr. Moulton went to a tin case and took out some papers. The first paper he showed me was the letter of contrition, which I began to read in the handwriting struck me and I asked him if this was Beecher's; he said no, it was his; I said I knew his self-accusing letter, and he showed me the indorsement, signed, he said, by Beecher. He said it was the answer of a conversation he had had with Beecher. After reading this through I said this would not interfere with the publication of a card against the Woodhull scandal. The next paper he showed me was the letter of retraction, on reading the papers of course, first I noticed the peculiar script of the retraction, I said that this paper would seem to imply that Mr. Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton; I asked for a history of this paper. He said, generally, that after Tilton had accused Beecher he went to Mrs. Tilton and obtained this paper from her. In the course of the conversation that followed, I asked Moulton if Tilton charged Beecher with criminality, and he said no. I asked him what the charge was, and he said: "Ask Tilton, I would rather you would do so." Beecher went out of the room and returned with Tilton. Mr. Tilton said he was asked to make a statement in the case for me, and said if he did not defend Beecher and he came into a collision, would the etiquette of the profession allow me to be the counsel of the other party. I said if he made a statement of the case to me I would not feel at liberty to act for the other party. Tilton then produced the manuscript and read it, talking during the reading. The reading occupied about an hour, but I could not discriminate between the reading and the running talk by Mr. Tilton. I think I made a copy of the "True Story." I am not able to state whether this is the paper, parts of which were read to me by Mr. Tilton; I remember that some of the documents in this statement were read to me. The statement began with an allusion to the Woodhull publication appearing in his absence, and of his determination to publish a card in reply. After reading the paper with Bowen, and the statement of Mrs. Tilton, that her confession had solicited her to become a wife to him with all that that name implied, was in it, writ also the whole or part of the letter of contrition. If the paper also contained the letter of December 26 from Tilton to Beecher thoroughly known the paper also contained praises of Mrs. Tilton for resisting the amorous pleas of her pastor. He said he prepared the statement for publication as a set-off to the Woodhull publication, and that he would show it to Beecher. He spoke of Beecher's going to his wife in her weak condition and getting a retraction; he said he had to use that language to submitted his guilt in the letter of apology to him. I said the language in that letter was too general. He then denounced Beecher and accused him of adultery. I asked him if it was with his wife, and he said no; with another woman, and he could prove it. When he finished reading his paper, I said, "Your statement settles everything, that you do not charge Beecher with adultery." He said, "No, my wife is a pure woman." He said he never told Mrs. Woodhull one word contained in her publication. We discussed his paper for a long time as long as the time of the Woodhull publication; I asked him, at one point, what were his present feelings toward Beecher, and he said they were forgiving; or that they were not unfriendly; he said he wished to put this matter to rest and get it out of the way. I asked him why he did not give the publication simply a denial, and he said: "Tilton was what this woman wanted me to do; this would make me liable for libel, and the case would come out in the courts." I refuted the idea of an action of libel, and he asked if they could not bring it? I replied the court could, and he said it would only serve as a pretext to get the facts before the public; he thought the case were too circumstantial and particular to be met by a simple denial, and the people would have to get the truth of it, and they would not be satisfied with a denial. He also said he could not deny this scandalous story, nor could he tell a lie; that while the publication contained things that were untrue, there were also truths in it. The discussion lasted a long time, and at its close Moulton asked me what I would propose, and I said that depended on what they wanted to accomplish; that if they desired to bury it they must declare the publication false and burn the documents. Tilton said he would not permit them to be burned, because Beecher would then turn and rend him; and he said that if Beecher did not, the members of Plymouth church would, because they thought he had been slandering Beecher. He said if these documents were out of the way, Beecher could restrain the church from attacking him. I suggested that he and Beecher should go before some prominent citizens and make their statements to them; that the documents could be burned, and if the matter came up again, these parties could satisfy the public with the true position of matters. We could come to no consensus and separated. A conversation with Moulton afterward, in which he asked that could be done to Tilton, I said he ought to go to Europe, as no paper would take him on its staff on account of his connection with Mrs. Woodhull; while in Europe he could write for two or three papers, articles which the people would read, and dissipate, and in three or four years this matter would be forgotten, and he could return and take a position on some paper. Tilton demurred, having told Mrs. Woodhull these stories, and said they must have been told by Mrs. Morse and traduced from ear to ear until they reached Mrs. Woodhull. While Tilton was reading his paper, I said Beecher would never be named in it being published if it was not true, and he said: "He will have to stand it, for it is true." I suggested that each of the parties connected with the scandal should publish a card denying the specific portions of it in relation to them. He said he could not deny it in that way or brand that story as a lie; that he would publish the story in its right way. In that interview I received information that Mrs. Davis could and would deny the portions of that scandal relating to her, and Mr. Tilton said that the relations of Mrs. Davis to his family, as told in that paper, were untrue. I said to Moulton that it was desirable these documents should be destroyed; that as long as they were in existence an armed neutrality would be maintained between the parties; that if he kept these papers, I did not see how he would be able to keep himself out of trouble, and that he would sooner keep a powder magazine in my house than have these papers there. Moulton never said to me that the essential points of this story were true. The general statement that they both made to me was that the story told by Mrs. Woodhull was essentially false. Woodruff did object to Moulton denying anything in the card; he said they could not deny the whole of that story. In the conversations before the interview and at that interview, the question under discussion was whether it should be denied in a public card; I did not say to any person that it was not right to lie, but that in such a case as this lying would be justifiable.

The court took the usual recess.

After recess, a surprise was occasioned by Shearman's calling Mrs. E. R. Ovington to the stand. Mr. Shearman stated that she had been recalled, at the request of the other side, for further cross-examination.

Q. You stated that Mrs. Tilton came to your residence July 21, 1874, and rode to Coney Island with you on the 10th. What time of day was that? A. About five o'clock.

Q. Was Mr. Tilton before the committee that evening? A. He was.

Q. Do you know where the committee met? A. At Storrs'. When Mrs. Tilton and I parted that evening I did not know that Tilton was to be before the committee; I learned the fact that evening from some friends; I learned the fact from Mr. Cleveland, when he called I asked him if Tilton was to be before the committee that evening; he said he did not know; I wrote to him after he left, asking him to let me know if Tilton was to appear before the committee; I sent it by a district telegraph messenger, and received a reply immediately; I have both notes, if you wish them.

Mr. Shearman produced the following notes and offered them in evidence:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 10, 1874.

Mr. Cleveland:

DEAR SIR—Is Mr. Tilton with the committee this afternoon, or will he be informed of anything that may disturb him? Please send word by the bearer, as I have promised in that case to telegraph Mrs. Tilton to come and remain with me to-night. I may have forgotten to mention this when speaking to you this afternoon.

Yours sincerely, M. OVINGTON.

Mr. Cleveland in reply:

DEAR MADAME: Tilton is here, but I guess you need not send for Mrs. Tilton.

Yours, always, C.

Reply of Mrs. Tilton to the note of Mrs. Cleveland:

MY BELOVED: Don't fear for me. I will stay to-night and come to you in the morning. We will both trust and wait on the Lord.

Affectionately, your sister, ELIZABETH.

To Mr. Shearman—I showed this note to my husband.

To Mr. Fullerton—I told her what I heard from Cleveland, and invited her, if she desired to come, to my house. I did not expect her this following morning, but thought she might have made a call on me, as she was in the habit of calling on me and had been for years.

To Mr. Shearman—I did not know what time to expect her to call. She came before breakfast, and I did not expect her so early. I wrote this letter because I had promised to inform Mrs. Tilton when her husband would be before the committee.

Mr. Shearman then offered to read a note from Mrs. Tilton, of which the witness repeated the substance on her previous examination. An argument was had on this point, but it was ruled out by Judge Neilson, and the witness left the stand.

Mr. Tracy then resumed the stand and testified: During this interview nothing was said to me about repeating any of the conversation to Beecher. I saw Beecher after this and told him of the conversation. Moulton asked me a few days after this interview, to see Beecher and tell him a portion of the interview.

Mr. Evarts proposed to show the facts communicated to Beecher, but this was objected to and ruled out.

The witness continued: Before this interview I knew nothing of the Woodhull scandal, except what was public. The final letters referred to in the "True Story" were not read to me at that interview. During the discussion between Tilton and myself as to how this scandal should be met, the question of what would be lying and what would not be lying, was discussed. At this interview I said nothing about Moulton's going to Europe. Moulton never told me that Beecher was guilty of sexual intercourse, at that interview on Sunday, nor did I say to him that if it were true it was a case in which lying was justifiable. Nothing about sexual intercourse, or lying about it if it was true, was talked of between Moulton and myself at any time. I said at that interview that this was a case that ought to be summarily treated; I said that this story was essentially false, but to take all the points separately, to specify them and deny them, would not be lying; that I would take the responsibility of that form of denial. I said that if this scandal was published in the form he proposed at that interview, it would destroy him, his wife and Beecher. Nothing was said at that interview of Tilton's having condoned his wife's offense, and for that the world would never forgive him.

Mr. Evarts asked the witness for details of an interview between him and Moulton on the 25th of March, 1874, but this was objected to by Mr. Beach, and the Court ruled it out.

The witness continued: I had an interview with Moulton, at his house; he sent for me; our conversation was about Tilton's letter to Dr. Leonard Bacon. I had not seen it then.

The Court here ruled out the conversation which took place at this interview, and the witness continued: After this interview I saw the Bacon letter, but I never heard it read at this interview; I read it next morning in the papers, when I had also an interview between a journalist and myself about this publication. Next day, on the 27th, I saw Tilton; he called on me at my office. I remember this interview with Moulton in July, 1874, in regard to obtaining documents from him for Beecher. I took a letter from Beecher to Moulton; the letter was dated 24th July.

The witness was asked as to how this interview occurred. To this Mr. Beach interposed an objection, on the ground that it was collateral evidence and therefore immaterial to the issue. Counsel on both sides argued the matter at some length.

Judge Neilson ruled that Mr. Evarts could prove the fact of the letter and not the conversation.

The witness then testified: Mrs. Moulton declined to receive my letter asking for copies of letters in his possession, and asked me to take Beecher's letters away.

The court adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consecration of Bishop Jagger.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The Church of the Holy Trinity was crowded to-day on the occasion of the consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The ceremonies were very impressive. In the chancel there was a grand array of church dignitaries, including eight bishops, besides a large number of the clergy and other prominent men. The music was furnished by a large chorus under the direction of the organist of the church. At eleven o'clock a long procession of priests entered the church, followed by the Bishop-elect, with his attending chaplains, Rev. Dr. J. A. Leydon and Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, and after these, the Bishops of Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New Hampshire, Nebraska and Indiana, and the venerable Bishop of Kentucky. The Presiding Bishop having entered the church, the ranks opened and the bishops marched to their places within the chancel, the clergy following to their assigned places. After the usual morning services, Bishop Littlejohn's sermon and additional prayers, Bishop-elect, Dr. Jagger, vested in cassock and rochet, was presented by Bishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the consecrator, Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. The testimonials of Dr. Jagger's election and other papers were presented by Rev. Richard Gray, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The testimonials being satisfactory, the episcopal oath was administered and taken by Dr. Jagger. His public examination followed, and certain rites and duties followed, and he was then vested in the rest of the episcopal habit, with the usual services. After communion, the congregation was dismissed. The services, which were very large, will be devoted to the Woman's Auxilliary to the Board of Missions in Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO GNAT PLAGUE.

Tennessee Farmers Suffering Great Loss by the Destruction of Stock.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Complaints are pouring in from all the surrounding counties of the fearful destruction of horses and mules by buffalo gnats. Many small planters, especially the colored ones, are ruined by having their only horses or mules killed and being unable to replace them at a time when they are so badly needed. The *Ledger* publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette county, which says: "Not less than than 200 horses and mules have died the past three days within ten miles of this place. I went down to my farm yesterday, distant six miles, and counted thirty-seven dead on the way. I have lost four on my farm, and a neighbor five, while some planters have lost as high as thirty. It looks like starvation to people without money. Some of the farmers will be compelled to turn out part of the crop planted, as they have no money to replace the stock."

OMAHA.

Travel Uninterrupted On the Union Pacific—The Missouri Falling.

OMAHA, April 28.—At half-past one this afternoon, the last break on the Union Pacific road was closed, near Green river, and all the trains waiting at that point passed over the new bridge east and west. The two emigrant trains which left Omaha Sunday, each with over one thousand passengers, have come through without transferring; also the express trains leaving Monday noon. There is now no interruption to the regular movements of trains between Omaha and San Francisco.

The river at this point has fallen about two inches since last night. Operations at the smelting works, which were temporarily interrupted, will probably be resumed to-morrow.

CUBA.

Pardon Offered to Rebels who Repent before May 30.

HAVANA, April 28.—Captain General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation offering pardon to rebels who surrender before May 30, 1875. The pardon is unconditional for all except deserters from the Spanish force, who will be required to serve in the vanguard of the army until the end of the war. The proclamation declares that "Enough loyal bayonets remain in Spain to make these Spanish soldiers bite the dust who continue in close union with the insurgents, shedding the blood of their former companions and brothers."

NEW ORLEANS.

Suit Against Auditor Clinton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Governor Kellogg to-day instructed the Attorney General to institute suit against Auditor Clinton and sureties, stating that though the Senate had failed to act on the charges preferred by the House of Representatives, he deemed it right that an immediate and thorough investigation should be had of any alleged malfeasance on the part of the Auditor.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Clear and warmer weather during the day, with east to south winds and slowly falling barometer.

Lord Hobart, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, is dead.

The mining troubles at Charleroi, Belgium, continue, and serious riots are reported.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott and party arrived at Galveston last evening, and left on a special train for the North, *via* Nashville.

Dr. Riker Elder, a cabin passenger on the City of Peking, which arrived yesterday at San Francisco, died on the 27th instant.

Quiet has been restored in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, Texas, and the companies of citizens, formed to resist invasion, have been disbanded.

Honorable Abraham Simmons, an old resident of Noble county, Ohio, for many years County Treasurer and Senator and Representative of his district, died suddenly at Caldwell, on Tuesday, aged sixty-five.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has adopted an address to the people urging them to take advantage of the clause in the new liquor law affording local option as a protection against the licensed sale of liquor.

A libel suit is now in progress in the Chicago Criminal Court against Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, for suggesting in his paper that ex-Alderman J. J. McGrath, now City Tax Commissioner, was a jailbird. There are five more indictments against the defendant.

A meeting of merchants and prominent citizens was held in Boston yesterday for the purpose of organizing, on a permanent basis, an association to secure transportation to and from Boston and the West. An adjourned meeting will be held May 5th to adopt the constitution and perfect the organization.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER ATTORNEY GENERAL

Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, Accepts.

Correspondence Between the President and Judge Williams.

Disgraceful Orgy of United States Officers at Pensacola.

The Collector and a Congressman Fined for Contempt of Court.

INTEREST OF FRANCE IN OUR CENTENNIAL.

Italy Asks for Information from the Postmaster General.

Appointment of a Successor to the Late Commissary General Shiras.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

Official Spree at Pensacola.

A special Treasury agent who was dispatched to Pensacola, Florida, to examine the charges made against the Collector of Customs at that place, has just returned. He found the Collector's accounts all right, but was made cognizant of a circumstance which reflects no credit on any of the Federal officials at that place. It seems that the United States Marshal, who had been lately reappointed, indulged in a jollification over the event, and he and the United States District Attorney became so much exhilerated as to disturb the quiet of the town. For this they were brought before the town authorities and the Collector and Congressman Purman were summoned as witnesses. They refused to appear and were fined for contempt.

France and Our Centennial.

The French Government has communicated unofficially to the Government the fact that it has appointed a commission to arrange for the display of French products at the Philadelphia Exposition, at the head of the commission is a person of influence. Much interest is taken in the Exposition throughout the manufacturing districts of France, and a magnificent collection of goods will no doubt be sent from that country.

Edwards Pierrepont for Attorney General.

The President was much gratified to-day by the receipt of a letter from Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, accepting the position of Attorney General. Immediately on receiving this letter, the President wrote to Attorney General Williams accepting his resignation. The Cabinet will be much strengthened by the accession of Judge Pierrepont.

Postal Information for Italy.

In response to an official inquiry made by the Italian Minister in behalf of his Government, relative to the effect on the revenues of the abolition of the franking privilege in 1873, and the partial restoration of the privilege by the last Congress, the Postmaster General has forwarded to the Minister a memorandum embracing the information desired. The Italian Minister requested an expression of his views on the subject of the franking privileges but this the Postmaster General declined to express any opinion, and therefore confined his response to a simple statement of facts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

COMMISSARY GENERAL APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Major Robert MacFeely Commissary General of Subsistence, *vice* Shiras, deceased. Major MacFeely is a native of Pennsylvania, and is at present on the staff of Lieutenant General Sheridan, at Chicago.

PARTING COURTESIES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The following is the letter of resignation of Attorney General Williams and the reply of the President:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 23.

To the President:

SIR—I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th proximo. I cannot dissolve our official relations without thanking you for the many acts of friendship and confidence with which you have honored me, and expressing for you, personally, my very high regard and esteem.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of United States:

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect the 15th of May, 1875, as tendered in your letter of the 22d of April, allow me to express my appreciation of the ability, zeal and efficiency with which the trust confided to your charge has been performed, and the sincere friendship accompanies you in the new field of life you have chosen, and my best wishes for your success.

(Signed) Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

CHECK ON INFORMATION FROM THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular prohibiting clerks and employes of the Treasury Department from giving any information relative to vacancies, under penalty of removal.

GRAND JURY INQUIRING OF WILLIAM S. KING.

To-day the Grand Jury of the District took up the case of William S. King, with the view of inquiring into the charges of perjury against him preferred by the Committee on Ways and Means in the Freedmen's Mail Steamship Company investigation. The following witnesses were examined: Hons. Henry L. Dawes, M. C. Kerr, Thomas Ellis, Dunmont Clark, John C. Carr, George S. Coe and C. B. McDougal. The summonses for Alden B. Stockwell and R. A. Hall were returned, "In Europe—not found."

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED TO THE INVENTORS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27TH AS REPORTED BY MESSRS. MUNN & CO., APRIL 15, 1875.

J. W. Eastwood, Monroe, Portfolio.

W. Stout, Philadelphia, Grates for stoves.

G. Bauder, Pittsburgh, Sanitary Pan.

M. C. Fisher, Philadelphia, Gas Regulator.

W. M. Fisk, Lancaster, Handle Fastener.

J. H. Hoffinger, Lancaster, Meter Cutter.

F. F. Landis, Lancaster, Portable Engine.

G. R. Moore, Philadelphia, Water Closet Valve.

J. G. Baker, Philadelphia, Cutting Instrument.

J. G. Baker, Philadelphia, Mill Burr.

J. G. Baker, Philadelphia, Carriage Jack.

D. W. Bar, Reading, Door Fastener.

J. C. Cline, Philadelphia, Roundabout.

R. Cranor, Pittsburgh, Nail Lock.

E. Deetz, Philadelphia, Bedstead Fastening.

J. Flagg, Philadelphia, Converting Cast Iron into Steel.

S. L. Fox, Philadelphia, Lead Holder.

J. O. Frost, Towanda, Extension Table.

J. Gregg, Philadelphia, Brick Machine.

J. A. Haase, Philadelphia, Safety Car Step.

C. H. Harrison, Philadelphia, Furnace Grate.

T. Harrington, Philadelphia, Anti-Friction Metal.

J. Hindmeyer and E. Behnkampen, Philadelphia, Beer Barrel Plug.

C. Kellogg, Athens, Iron Bridges.

J. C. Libe, Philadelphia, Fastener and Tongs.

W. Lorey, Philadelphia, Mowing Machine.

G. W. Naylor and H. T. Jeffreys, Philadelphia, Camphene Regulator.

J. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Radiator.

C. C. Savey, Philadelphia, Printing Press.

J. W. Spalding and B. F. Reich, York, Washing Machine.

W. Stout, Philadelphia, Cross Piece for Stoves.

C. A. White, Philadelphia, Dental Pot.

C. A. White, Philadelphia, Dental Flask.

J. S. Williams, Philadelphia, Portable Commode.

S. D. Rader, Williamsport, Brick Kiln.

Trade Marks.—E. F. Kunkel, Philadelphia, Medicines.

Lessey and Young, Philadelphia, Corset Steels.

F. Spreen, Pittsburgh, Medicine.

OHIO.

W. Hayden, Columbus, Railroad Car Heater.

G. L. Rouse and M. W. Stoddard, Cincinnati, Wheel Hub.

P. L. Carter and J. W. Rhoades, Clyde, Combined Churn, Button Hole Cutters, etc.

C. W. Humphreys and J. S. McLary, Huntsville, Spark Arrester.

J. Q. Jaynes, Cincinnati, Vapor Burner.

F. Kranz, Sandusky, Beer Cooler.

C. W. Lee, Homeworth, Feed Cutting Machine Spikes.

C. Anderson, Cincinnati, Fire Alarm Box.

C. Miller, Fremont, Buggy Top.

A. Streit, Cincinnati, Matching Cutter.

J. Thum, Dayton, Sewing Machine Plumb.

R. W. Whitney, Cleveland, Sewing Machine Cover.

E. I. Woltrom, Washingtonville, Ironing Table.

Reissue.—I. T. Worley, Cleveland, Safety Passenger Car.

Design.—C. M. Murch, Cincinnati, Reflector.

The steamers Holsatia and Lessing, from Hamburg, and France and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

BEDFORDSHIRE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, April 28.—The Marquis of Tavistock, Liberal, was elected to Parliament from Bedfordshire without opposition.

GRAND MASTER ALBERT EDWARD.

LONDON, April 28.—The Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons, at Royal Albert Hall to-day. There was a large concourse present.

DEATH OF SIR GILLERY PIGOTT.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir Gillery Pigott, a puisne baron of the Court of Exchequer, died to-day.

COALITION BETWEEN BISMARCK AND THE BELGIAN LIBERALS.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, April 28.—An arrangement has been made between the leaders of the Liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismarck. The latter, by the application of diplomatic pressure, undertakes to bring about the downfall of the clerical ministry. The Liberals then, returning to power, are to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavorable to the German ecclesiastical policy. The Liberals would introduce compulsory military service and establish new fortifications, consequently the Liberal Belgian papers support the latest demands of the German Cabinet insisting on the overthrow of clerical government. This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

FREE TRADE VIEW OF OUR CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, April 28.—At a reception given to M. Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, in Birmingham this evening, John Bright made some remarks on free trade, in the course of which he said it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition, when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American markets.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Kidderminster, yesterday, the Secretary of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association stated that the carpet manufacturers generally, throughout the Kingdom, had decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia Exhibition, because of the existence of prohibitory duties, and a final memorial to this effect would be forwarded to the British Minister at Washington.

Spain.

GUNBOAT OUTRAGE AVENGED.

SANTANDER, April 28.—As the final act of reparation for the Gustav outrage, the Spanish Commander at Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet at that point, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Germany.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

BERLIN, April 28.—Legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian Government for the removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau for violation of the ecclesiastical laws.

Austria.

DON ALFONSO MORBED AT GRATZ.

VIENNA, April 28.—Violent demonstrations have been made against Don Alfonso, who is residing at Gratz. A mob attempted to enter his villa, the police were called upon to protect it and several rioters were arrested.

BITTER.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 28.—Steamships Mosel, from New York, and Hibernian, from Portland, arrived out.

QUEBEC, April 28.—Arrived—Steamship Manitoban, from Glasgow.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 28, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-16@93 7-16; for account 93 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's of 1865, 1867, 109@109 1-8; 10-40's, 107 3-4; 5's 103½. New York Central 98; Erie 27; do. preferred 42½. Illinois Central 93.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes 63 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 93.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7 7-8@8; Orleans 8¼. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 1,000 for American. Wheat 7s 8d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 75s.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Refined petroleum 28½ francs.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mail Budget by the Steamer City of Peking to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Pacific Mail Steamship City of Peking arrived this afternoon, having left Hong Kong April 1, arrived at Yokohama April 6, and left April 10. She encountered bad weather off the coast of Japan, and a rough sea all the way home.

The Peking brings news from Shanghai to March 31st, and from Hong Kong to April 1st. It is reported from Corea that the embassy which visited Peking last November to inquire about the result of the Japan negotiations, and was advised by the Chinese Government that the treaties between Corea and Western nations would now be expedient, but that Japan should be excluded. This is believed to be in consequence of China's irritation against Japan. At that time the Coreans had previously been falsely warned by a Japan that American, French and Japan were combining for an attack, and consequently made great preparations for defense. They even, on receipt of a second message, the extra levies of soldiers were disbanded and the king declared his willingness to treat, although at first strongly opposed to intercourse. It is now reported that Corea will respond affirmatively to the next appeal for intercourse.

The authorities of Fokien show themselves averse to the policy of increasing intercourse with Formosa. Commissioner Shaw, who petitioned in January that the Viceroy's official residence should be changed to Formosa, has since left, and addresses a memorial to the throne asking the removal of all restrictions on trade with and emigration to Formosa. This memorial has excited remarkable fact that all Chinese have hitherto been forbidden, under heavy penalties, to enter the territory of the savages, trade or inter-marry with them; also that stone posts have always marked the line where the aboriginal territory begins. Thus new evidence is afforded that China never controlled savage Formosa. In answer to the petition, a decree was issued authorizing colonization.

The City of Peking met with many mishaps during her voyage to Hong Kong in five days and sixteen hours.

The Russian Minister in Pekin is said to have appointed the revision of the treaties between Russia and China.

The present head of the family of Confucius is now in Peking to receive the tablet from the Emperor which, according to custom, is bestowed by each succeeding monarch to be deposited in the Confucian temple at Kuchfe.

The frigate Swatara is about to start on a cruise around the world, under command of Captain Tracy, of the British navy.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, April 10.—A Government notification has been issued, authorizing Japanese subjects to send contributions to the Australian Exposition next October.

M. Berthemy, Minister of France, sailed for home March 30th, to be absent a year. It is understood that his departure was in consequence of the conviction that the Japanese Government had indefinitely postponed the revision of treaties, if so, its action is premature. The Government is nearly ready to announce itself prepared for a revision.

Telegraph receipts in Japan for the year ending last December, are $115,402.

The British Legation is now established in Yeddo.

Dispatches from Shanghai of April 7, allude to the massacre of foreigners at Tien Tsin. The Japanese Government has advices on the subject not yet made public.

The Japanese Commissioners sent to Siam last winter have fulfilled their secret errand and returned home.

The Japanese official connected with the recent mission to Peking, emphatically repudiates the recent assertion in the British House of Lords that Mr. Wade, British Minister to China, took an active part in the settlement of the dispute between China and Japan. Early in the negotiations, Mr. Wade made advances to the Japanese Commissioner, which were peremptorily declined. Later, the Chinese proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which was again formally refused. Wade's friendly offices toward the Chinese are admitted to be possible, but he was never admitted to Japanese conference, nor did he attempt to offer them counsel at any period.

The investigation is continued respecting the alleged murder of the Frenchman named Pease, on Bonin Island. Nothing decisive has been elicited.

Messrs. Capron, Wasson and Cassel, Americans, were presented to the Mikado on the occasion of withdrawing from the Japanese service.

A festival at Naganaki, in commemoration of events in Formosa, was commenced March 21st and continued three days with great spirit.

Over three hundred trains, comprising 6,200 cars, the aggregate tonnage of which was nearly one hundred and forty million pounds, were dispatched eastward from Cumberland, Maryland, during the week ending the 23d inst., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This is the heaviest business ever done there in the same length of time.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels

FIRE RECORD.

OSHKOSH, WIS., IN ASHES.

PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

TWO LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION.

One-Third of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in Ashes.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—One-third of the city of Oshkosh is in ashes. The engines have all stopped, and the best one is burned up. They are now blowing up buildings, hoping to save some part of the city.

OSHKOSH, April 28.—A terrible fire has been raging all the afternoon. All the newspaper offices, banks and telegraph offices, the Harding Opera House, the postoffice, the Universalist church, all the hotels but one and nearly all of the business portion of the city are gone. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss. Two men have been killed by falling walls. The city is in the wildest state of frenzy. The fire is now under control. The burnt district is nearly a mile square.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—About half-past one this afternoon, a fire broke out at Morgan Bros., on the north bank of the river, in Oshkosh. A high wind prevailed and the flames swept onward with irresistible force. The portion of the city consumed at this time embraces the leading business blocks and seems a final conflagration in Oshkosh. The Beckwith House and the Harding Opera House are among the buildings consumed. Both telegraph offices are burned. There is great difficulty in securing dispatches. Engines were called from Fond du Lac and Ripon. It is rumored that a powder magazine has blown up and that five or six men perished. The total loss is estimated at $750,000.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 28—10 P. M.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Morgan & Brothers' saw mill, burning that and a dozen other saw and shingle mills on Sawdust pond, and millions of feet of lumber, hundreds of houses, all the printing offices, Harding's Opera House, and the Beckwith and Adam's Hotels. The burnt district is about half a mile long and half a mile wide. Three lives are reported lost. Hundreds of families are homeless. Nearly all the business houses are burned, including the Post Office. Only a few goods store standing on the North Side. It is impossible to give the loss to-night. The fire is the work of a mob, and extra police are on duty.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The only news reported by specials to the morning papers in regard to the Oshkosh fire, which was not already sent in the Press telegrams, is that the Northwestern Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, has lost $30,000. The meagreness of the news obtained in this city is the fact that the telegraph offices were destroyed at an early period of the fire.

[EMBLWAUKEE, April 29.—The fire commenced at the corner of Main and Algoma streets and spread east and northeast through Hancock, Pearl, Warren and High streets, destroying the depot of the St. Paul Railroad and proceeding to Union street, where the principal business houses are located, and extending on the north line of the above blocks southwesterly across Fifth, Marquette and Clinton streets to Cape street, the south line being the river, with the exception of a block or two about the foot of Main street. Two lives are known to be lost. Thieves are in possession of the city, and special policemen have been detailed to prevent depredations.

Terre Haute—$5,000

TERRE HAUTE, April 28.—Mercer's coach works, on Cherry street, were burned to-day. The loss is $5,000. Four workmen were burned severely, but not dangerously.

Riverside, Illinois—$18,000.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A fire occur

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the State cannot be sued. This will encourage its Democratic repudiators, vastly.

THE exchange of ratifications of the international postal union treaty will be made at Berne, Switzerland, on the third of next month.

A NEW YORK lawyer has been lecturing in that city on "Lying as a Fine Art." Strange to say, he made no reference either to the "independent" press, or to the actors in that Brooklyn drama, in connection with the subject.

THE *Village Record*, of Westchester, says, speaking of the reported general destruction of the peach buds by the late frosts, it is invariably true that where the destruction of the peach crop is proved so early in the season, it turns out a good one at the proper time.

THE ever recurring dissatisfaction among the Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River spinners is urging forward factory schemes in the South, where cheap and thrifty labor can be obtained. It is predicted that before long these mills will turn out the major part of the cheap brown and gray cottons, having already made a strong impression in these lines upon the Western markets.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* having been caught in a plain lie about DELANO being asked to resign by the President, persists in his falsehood, upon the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. He and the other sensation mongers of newspaper row are going to stick to this lie until they succeed in making some one believe it.

THE final decision of the Court of Claims in the suit of the Union Pacific Railroad against the Government for one-half the amount due for transportation will be announced next Monday. The case, which excites great interest in financial circles, will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court, where it cannot be finally decided before next winter. The present suit is to recover about $500,000.

THE new Democratic Auditor General, TEMPLE, has appointed his law partner chief clerk, and his son-in-law corporation clerk. These are the two best paying clerkships in the department; and we suppose the rest of the family are to be put in the other clerkships. Nepotism used to be considered a crime when the Democrats were out of power; but when they got in, the change in circumstances alters the case. It is a crime now only in GRANT.

THE details which have come to hand concerning the end of the strike in the South Wales collieries show that the men have gone to work at a heavier reduction than the masters sought to impose at the inception of the struggle. The latter at first proposed only a decrease of ten per cent. in wages, but the market has since fallen so greatly that the workmen, after a bitter and protracted contest, attended with all sorts of miseries and privations, finally agreed to resume at a reduction of fifteen per cent. What even arbitration failed to secure, the operation of the inexorable laws of trade has at length accomplished. There is a lesson in all this for people on this side of the water, if they would but heed it.

NOT the least valuable suggestion of the many that have been made concerning our approaching National Centennial celebration, and the best methods of observing it, is that of a correspondent of the New York *Times*, who recommends that the Centennial Committee and the people generally take into consideration the planting of "centennial trees." His idea is that on some certain day or days in 1876, as the committee might designate, all owners or occupants of real estate in the United States of one acre or over, plant or cause to be planted an elm, oak, maple or other tree, in the shades of which, in 1975, people may gather and eat and drink in remembrance of their ancestors. The idea has sound practical wisdom as well as patriotism to recommend it. It was a wise injunction of the Scotch laird to his son to "be aye sticken in a tree—they'll be growin' lang wunes yer sleep." Good advice.

SPEAKING of the prevalent Western immigration fever, the St. Louis *Republican* observes: "Moving West is an American business; we have been engaged in it for a hundred years. But what will we do when there is no longer a West to emigrate to? That time has nearly arrived." When it comes, the growth of the country will thereafter react toward its center. The population of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee can be doubled, and yet not reach more than a hundred to the square mile. The country will grow in a different way. Great manufacturing centers will arise; interior towns and cities will be built up; our coal and iron resources will be developed, and the principal part of our supplies and products will be needed for home consumption. That is what "we will do when there is no longer a West to emigrate to."

THE report of the Boston Commercial Exchange for the year ending with the first of the present month has just been published. It does not show a very brilliant exhibit, and all because the city has not proper "terminal facilities," although it is hoped that the Nicaragua tunnel route, just opened, will increase the Western trade next year. Shippers at the West can avail themselves of competition among the different lines in shipping to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which does not exist in shipping to Boston. This discrimination against the latter city will never, the report says, be overcome except by increasing the lines of communication, thereby not only putting it in a position to compete, on equal terms, for Western traffic, with other seaboard cities, but giving it actual and necessary facilities for the transaction of an ample business. If talk were railroads, however, the Hub would before this have had more lines of outlet than there are spokes to a wheel or feet to a centipede.

THE editor of an afternoon paper of this city, who is under religious indictment for a violation of the fourth commandment, and who, acting upon the principle that he may as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, is making constant war upon the ninth commandment also, astonished even the blunted sensibilities of his readers by the following mendacious utterance on Tuesday last:

"Russell Errett appoints the Republican County Committee, and the committee names the delegates to the State Convention. Now the question is, What has R. E. to do with the representation of this county in the State Convention?"

Everybody who knows anything about Allegheny county politics knows that the County Committee was appointed by A. L. PEARSON, H. D. FLEMING, JOHN W. CHALFANT, A. G. NEGLEY and JOHN A. FOX, who were the presiding officers of last year's nominating conventions; and that, at the time it was appointed, any one suspected of the least friendly leanings toward Mr. ERRETT was sure of being excluded from the committee. If there is any one politician, in this county, who can say truly he had anything whatever to do in forming that committee, the person referred to in the above extract can surely claim to that distinction.

THE very complete statement of the history of the pretended Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, given by our Washington correspondent yesterday (and it is the fullest and best yet published), should satisfy every one that there is no foundation for the claim that a Declaration of Independence was adopted at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1775. The news of the skirmish at Lexington and Concord on the 19th of April, 1775, reached Mecklenburg first on the 31st of May following, and on that day a meeting was held which declared that the acts of the mother country had practically severed the dependent relation of the Colonies upon her; but there was no declaration of independence, and the resolutions published have nothing in them at all resembling the Declaration adopted in Philadelphia in 1776. The bogus resolutions, which were first published in 1819 as having been adopted at Mecklenburg on the 20th May, 1775, were evidently fabrications, and were made to resemble the Philadelphia Declaration in language for the purpose of getting up a charge of plagiarism upon JEFFERSON. The closest research has failed to elicit any proof that there was a meeting held at Mecklenburg at the time referred to.

The claim set up in favor of our neighboring county of Westmoreland, that a Declaration of Independence was adopted there on the 15th of May, 1775, appears to us to rest upon as slim a foundation as the Mecklenburg affair. We have seen nothing, as yet, to justify the belief that any such Declaration was adopted there at that time.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* confirms the view that we have several times expressed that the South, in spite of its constant plea of poverty, is in reality richer than it ever was before. It has been so long engaged in making a poor mouth and in pretending that it has been so utterly impoverished by the war that it cannot recuperate, that it has itself come to believe, in some measure, a pitiful plea originally put forward for political purposes only. Since the war ceased in 1865 the South has had a succession of good cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar crops, which have been steadily increasing from year to year; and the immense amount of money poured into the lap for its abundant crops, has not been spent lavishly and recklessly as it used to be in the old slavery times. It has been hoarded, rather than squandered, as in former times, and although it has been distributed to more hands than it used to be, it has yet been taken care of, until nearly every one has some share in the growing wealth of his section. The *Enquirer*, speaking for Virginia, says:

"We really believe if the facts could be ascertained and a complete account taken of the wealth of every individual in Virginia, including the ready money he has on hand now, it would be found that, leaving the single matter of slave property out of the question, the people of Virginia are better off to-day than they ever were in a worldly point of view. There is plenty of money throughout the State, and every person has a little of it, and is in comparatively good circumstances. It is more equally divided than it was, too—the poor being richer and the rich poorer. We suppose it would be difficult to find a man who works, or is in business at all, that could not show a very fair purse; and there are more people at work than we get credit for. The popular belief is that about one-fourth of our population are lazy, good-for nothing idlers, who loaf about grog-shops, at county court houses, or magistrates' offices, living from hand to mouth, and producing nothing; while another fourth, who are better off, spend their days and nights in riotous living, gambling, drinking, smoking, horse-racing, fox-hunting, and never think of doing anything useful. This is all a mistake. It is true, the houses, on one side of the Blue Ridge, are not filled to any some extent, though not to the extent that is generally believed, in former times; but now we have changed all that. Necessity is a hard mother, and soon trains her children in the way they must go; and as the American people are not by nature idle, lazy or dissolute, they are not slow to learn the great lesson of life, when it comes to a question of earning their bread or begging it. We believe that nearly our entire white population, who are not sick, disabled or too old and decrepit, are at work, each in some calling or profession which enables him to pay his way and lay by a little for the future. And another fact, which must be apparent to the most casual observer, is equally to their credit. There is very little dissipation, scarcely any drunkenness, much less gaming, racing and chasing, and no rioting around grog-shops. There has been a marked change for the better in this respect."

This is a very encouraging view for Virginia, and what is true of her is true, also, of all the other Southern States. Virginia has one staple crop—tobacco; and what tobacco is to her, cotton, rice and sugar are to the other Southern States. They have all been growing rich; yet all of them persist in maintaining the pauper cry.

There are three points mentioned by the *Enquirer* which, in spite of the improved material condition of the South, tend to keep up the wail of Southern men over their lost fortunes. The first is, the loss of their slave property; the second is, the more general distribution of wealth, the poor being made richer thereby, and the rich poorer; and the third, the fact that, necessity being a hard mother, all of the white population have been compelled to go to work at something to make a living. These are all rightly looked at, elements of strength and vigor to the community; but the men whose wealth consisted in slaves, and who have not only been made poorer by the abolition of slavery, but have been compelled to put even those children to work who used to waste their lives in riotous living, will never be able to regard that as a blessing which has acted harshly upon themselves.

The steady inflow of wealth to the South, and its general distribution among all classes of the population, can never atone to the Southern ex-slaveholder for the loss of his slaves. What is it to him, if his section is prosperous? He is a victim of the changed circumstances that surround him. He had a hundred slaves before the war, which were worth a hundred thousand dollars, and their natural increase filled his coffers annually; now he has nothing but his plantation, upon which he and his children must work for a living. He gets along very well; it is true; he has money in his pockets, and his neighbors prosper amazingly; but that does not bring back the old times, and he will bewail their loss as long as he has a tongue to wag.

It is a great point gained, notwithstanding, to get this concession of the fact that the South, as a section, is prospering, and that her material wealth is increasing. That that wealth is more generally distributed than it was, and that those who have hitherto been non-producers are now compelled to be bread-winners as well as bread-eaters, may be a subject of mourning to those who long to go back to the old condition of things; but to all who can look at the facts philosophically they are really more encouraging than all else besides.

IN TUESDAY'S issue of the New York *Times* the Washington correspondent of that paper presents, in condensed form, a valuable array of official statistics regarding our export trade for the last fiscal year, from which we gather that the total value of merchandise exported during that period, computed in national currency, was $663,039,654, the gold valuation being $652,913,445, which is greater than the valuation of our foreign imports for the same period by over $57,000,000, making the balance of trade in our favor by that amount. Many of the articles enumerated in the list of exports, which are grown or manufactured in the United States, are also imported from abroad, and the *Times* pithily says: "The simple statement of this fact should suffice to show the folly of Americans sending their money abroad for articles which may be purchased at much lower prices and of equally good quality at our own manufactories." Great Britain and her dependencies offer the principal markets for our exported productions. We sent to the markets of that nation during the last fiscal year merchandise to the value of $440,945,870, or nearly two-thirds of the entire value of all our exports for that period. Of that amount there was shipped direct to England $308,876,292, and to Ireland and Scotland, $64,690,216. The value of merchandise received last year from Great Britain was $255,180,597 gold. Next to Great Britain, Germany is our best customer, $64,344,622 being our receipts for her purchases. To France and her dependencies we shipped $50,485,945 worth of merchandise, of which France received directly over $50,000,000 worth. Spain and her colonies paid us $33,595,549, of which there was from the mother country $11,643,715, and from Cuba, $19,397,981. To Belgium we sent merchandise valued at $20,197,515; to the Netherlands, $15,156,309; Russia, $10,284,803; Italy, $8,578,666; Turkey, $2,549,493; Denmark, $2,430,791; Norway and Sweden, $2,385,088; China, $1,629,165; Japan, $1,808,107; Brazil, $7,562,852; United States of Columbia, $5,123,845; Mexico, $4,073,679; Hayti, $4,265,686; Chili, $2,730,617; Peru, $2,518,494; Argentine Republic, $2,476,513; Venezuela, $2,384,139. The countries named are the largest markets for the sale and consumption of our productions. Those which purchased least from us are Greece, $82,668; Liberia, $123,463; San Domingo, $514,653, and the Sandwich Islands, $623,289. For iron and manufactures of iron we received $9,578,894, and for steel $4,119,344. Machinery was shipped to almost every nation in the world, bringing us in return $3,357,909. We sent abroad seventy-nine locomotives, valued at $1,147,366; forty-eight stationary steam engines; stoves to the value of $192,388; edge tools to the amount of $941,016; cutlery, $47,162; files and saws, $21,496; muskets, pistols and rifles, $2,340, 138, and other manufactures of steel, $225,457. These statistics are all the more interesting for the reason that it is what we sell and not what we buy that contributes to our national wealth and prosperity.

THE Harrodsburg, Kentucky, *Reporter* of a recent date, says: "This is Kentucky's centennial year. One hundred years ago Richard Henderson purchased from the Indians all Kentucky south of Kentucky river. One hundred years ago Boone surveyed the Cumberland Gap. One hundred years ago Boone completed the fort of Boonsborough, in Madison County. One hundred years ago his wife and daughters came as the first women to Kentucky."

There's millions in it. Last year was distributed abroad 90,611,077 pounds of cheese, which brought us $12,808,955.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Does prohibition prohibit? Massachusetts has another Inebriates' Home.

The establishment of a mammoth grain elevator at Galveston, Texas, is now proposed.

The total value of the agricultural implements sent abroad by us last year was $3,480,783.

The consecration of Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio took place at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests the establishment of a Bureau of Resignation in Washington.

John Bull is drawing in his horns. They have taken seven inches off the length of the British bayonet.

The spread of American ideas. Two very successful ice factories are in operation on the island of Hawaii.

Co-operative enterprise. In Moscow they have discovered a co-operative society of thieves, sixty in number.

The coinage of gold at the San Francisco mint last month, amounted to $3,000,000, but it didn't benefit us a bit.

Ex-Governor Bigler has obtained from citizens of New York over $150,000 in subscriptions to Centennial stock.

Satanta, the old chief of the Kiowas, is again in the State prison at Huntsville, Texas, for breaking faith with the whites.

Among the new employments suggested for women is that of couriers to travelers—probably on account of their gift of tongues.

A New York thief has been sent to prison for twenty years because he robbed a man of eight dollars. He now wishes he was Tweed.

The Boston Public Library has secured the manuscripts of the orations at the late Revolutionary Centennials, to deposit in its archives.

The Manitoba Indians are glad to exchange a buffalo robe for a half pint of whisky, which costs the traders less than twenty cents.

During the past two years there has been a steady decline in the manufacture, and consequently in the use, of lager beer in this country.

If cotton is no longer called king, it is still the largest and most valuable article of export, and brought to the country last year $211,223,380.

Because Beecher's "Norwood" gives a definition of "nesthiding," the demand for it has gone up a hundred per cent., since the scandal trial.

The Cincinnati *Times* says that "demi-train" is swearing. No it isn't. It is merely dallying with the fringe of the petticoats of profanity.

No map of Omaha has yet been filed or recorded, and the papers are asking, with some anxiety, whether city property-holders have clear titles.

Ex-Premier Gladstone has taken rooms at Keble College, Oxford, and will shortly go there to pursue and complete a course of theological study.

The Chicago *Times*, recently convicted of an infamous libel on a pure woman, is an enthusiastic and emotional champion of Henry Ward Beecher.

Cardinal McCloskey has brought suit to restrain New York city from enforcing an assessment upon one of his churches, for improvement purposes.

A panic item: Last year we imported from Great Britain about 2,000,000 yards less linen and 7,000,000 yards less cotton than we did two years ago.

There is a frightful state of demoralization in the Indian Territory. The old tribal bonds have broken out afresh, and lawlessness reigns supreme.

Feminine deserts. The potato-bug has disappeared entirely in Illinois. It is said to have been exterminated by a robust and sanguinary species of lady-bug.

The law relative to overcrowding of theaters, churches, school houses, and blocking up the aisles with chairs and camp-stools, is being rigidly enforced in New York.

Last year the Chinese consumed of our cotton fabrics 1,740,440 yards, paying therefor $204,354, which is a sum equal to twice the amount we paid China for fire-crackers.

Several thousand ticket holders are suing the Library Lottery concern of Kentucky to recover the price of their foolish venture. They will be served only right if they fail.

A copy of Andrew Jackson's nullification proclamation of 1831, neatly printed on fine heavy silk, was found recently among a quantity of old papers in a New Haven junk shop.

A correspondent asks what is the chief mercantile staple of Concord, Massachusetts. We believe the people principally support themselves by writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*.

A combination has been formed by broom corn dealers and broom makers in Chicago to sweep out all small broom factories in the West. A large number have already succumbed.

"Who reads an American book?" Well, we exported last year books to the value of $584,950, and the records of the exports show that readers thereof are to be found in all parts of the world.

The paper canoe voyager, Bishop, arrived at St. Mary's, Georgia, on the 15th inst. from the Gulf of Mexico via the Suwanee and St. Mary's rivers, with only thirty miles portage between them.

A little sermon. Out of one hundred and thirty-five inmates of the Maine State Prison, one hundred and twenty-five owe their downfall, directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating liquor.

Michigan is getting reckless. A joint resolution has passed the Legislature to submit to the people the question whether the pay of judges shall be increased to $2,500 or remain at $1,500.

The trade in "blooded" dogs is an item of no little amount. The value of these, principally pointers, brought to this country from England during the last two years, is stated to be $100,000.

A Nashville clerk was very much astonished the other day, while washing his face, by the appearance through his mouth of a minie ball, which was lodged in his head eleven years ago, at the battle of Pine Mountain.

The total receipts of cotton at the various ports from the 1st of September, 1874, to the 24th of April, 1875, were 3,284,766 bales, and for the corresponding period of last year, 3,545,615 bales, showing a decrease this season of 260,909 bales.

Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, who is a very practical person and does a great deal of good in an unobtrusive way, says the chief enemies to the working girls are "those who spend money on foreign goods." How far wrong is she?

The silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., have been victimized by a pretended chemical process for transforming flax, cotton, and other fabrics into the most beautiful silk. One firm paid $20,000 for the assignment of the "discovery."

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Commander John Werdman, of this State, has been sent to the Government Insane Asylum for treatment.

The Bombay *Gazette* says the man who personated Nana Sahib died a few days after he had been given back to Scindia.

Mr. Nayille, of Toronto, was knocked down and almost killed by mistake for another man, recently. He hopes they'll hit the right Nayille on the head next time.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been made painfully aware of a typographical error in the printing of her hymn written for the late celebration at Lexington. The line which is printed, "Our fathers met at break of dawn," should have stood thus: "Our fathers met at beat of drum."

At the funeral of Rev. Dr. Asher Wright, a venerable missionary among the Seneca Indians, who died recently at Buffalo, six of the Seneca tribe officiated as pall-bearers, and as the coffin was borne up the aisle of the mission church they sang a low chant in the Seneca tongue.

Edward Gray, who writes as though he knew what he was talking about, says the Chinese never kiss, even in the family circle. The practice was abandoned in the time of Confucius, as a vulgar one, tending to promote familiarity. And familiarity breeds—lawyers' fees.

Mr. James E. Murdock, the well known Public reader, has been giving entertainments in Ohio for the benefit of a church near his residence in Warren county. Having raised funds for repairing the church, he proposes to give readings in Cincinnati. Elsewhere to secure a bell for the edifice.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, of Jersey City, will marry recently for certain relations since Sunday Pomeroy, deceased, preached on "Divorce" in his church, for the first time after his trouble. His congregation was very large, the payment of his salary has not been intermitted, and on the whole, he can hardly charge this people of his church with a lack of sympathy—however the general public may feel.

HEIRS WANTED.

Strange Story of a Poor Missionary Among the Mountains—The Possessor of Great Wealth Living in Abject Poverty—His Manner of Life and His Death.

CATSKILL, N. Y., April 24, 1875.—People in this section of the State are awaiting with great anxiety the solution of a mystery which has been for several days the engrossing topic throughout Greene county, and which at present has no immediate prospect of being unraveled. To obtain the clew to it a search is being made in Nova Scotia for people who, if living, may not only clear up the matter, but, if they prove their identity, may come in for the lion's share of an inheritance of over $100,000, which has been found, with a will directing its disposal, in the effects of a man who has for years been an object of charity in the Catskill Mountains. So far as known the following are the details of the case:

Six or seven years since, to supply a want long felt in a thinly populated part of the mountains, of which the village of Ashland is the centre, the Episcopal Board of Home Missions detailed as a missionary to the section a minister named Clark. He was a man of about middle age, evidently a gentleman and a scholar of the old school, but bearing outward evidence of extreme poverty. While not strictly misanthropic in his nature, there was about him something that seemed to indicate a disgust or disliking for the outward world, and he carried himself, when not engaged in the duties of his calling, aloof from society. It was his duty to preach whenever and wherever his services were needed, and for these service he received from the Missionary Society a salary of $450 a year. This sum was sometimes increased by donations from his parishioners, who, despite his manner, were not a little attached to him. He was a man of no family, and he was never known to refer to his past life or to any friend or relative. It was known that he came from Halifax, and that was all any one ever knew of the missionary's personal history. When he came to his field of labor he hired a room in the house of a poor, besotted shoemaker in Ashland, and there he lived, occasionally according to the request of a parishioner to share his hospitality for a day or so, alone with his books. He received no visitors, but enough was known that he lived in a pinched and wretched manner. Two weeks ago he was taken sick with fever. The shoemaker notified some of the missionary's parishioners, and he was given the best of care and medical aid. Rev. Mr. Weeks, of Catskill, visited him frequently, and the lone preacher lacked for nothing. Despite all this care the latter part of last week he died. He died as he had lived, without throwing any light upon his life, or requesting any friend from home to be summoned. His remains were interred in a beautiful spot in the mountains, the expenses being defrayed by the villagers. Before Mr. Weeks, who conducted the funeral services, had left for Catskill, it was suggested that it would be well to gather up what effects the missionary had and have them laid away and given to any friend who might apply for them. A number of persons went with Mr. Weeks to the room that had been occupied by Clark, and collected together his books and the little else he had. In one corner of the room was a wooden chest. It was at first concluded not to open this, but thinking that it might contain some instruction or direction that would lead to the finding of the friends of deceased, it was finally decided to look into it. This was accordingly done. The chest contained a paper parcel, a small pass book and a large envelope. The package was opened, and to the unconcealable amazement of the party was found to contain a large number of United States bonds, a glance showing that some of them, at least, were of $1,000 denomination. The pass book was a bank book, and the envelope inclosed the last will and testament of the missionary. When the discoverers of this wealth could recover sufficiently from their astonishment to discuss the subject, they decided not to make a full examination of it then. The effects were placed in charge of Rev. Mr. Weeks, and he brought the bonds, bank book and will to this city and deposited them in the Tanners' National Bank. There they remained until Wednesday, when an examination of them was made in the presence of the officers of the bank. The package contained $94,000 in United States bonds and securities, and the bank book showed a deposit of $10,000 in a New York city bank, the name of which has not been disclosed. The will directed that after some $10,000 were paid to the St. Luke's Hospital and some small bequests to the churches in which the missionary had preached and to different individuals who had shown him kindnesses, his brother should inherit the rest. If the brother, whose name is William Clark, should be dead, then the brother's son should be the heir. The brother, or, if dead, the nephew, was also appointed executor of the will.

When the particulars of this singular affair were made known to the community, a great sensation was created. Nothing was found among the dead man's effects giving any information as to his family or his life, nor throwing any light upon the manner in which he had accumulated his wealth, and the reason for his living in the most abject poverty with a fortune in his pocket. Every effort is being made to find the dead man's relatives, who, if found, will no doubt be able to clear up the mystery of the missionary's life. As it is, it certainly has no parallel outside of the creation of fiction.

POLITICAL.

State.

James P. Sayers, Esq., of Washington county, has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* urges upon the Democracy of the State the nomination of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, of Crawford county, ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, for Governor.

Pennsylvania is now Democratic, and has lately sent to the Senate a representative as reliable on Southern doctrines as any in the South, and would send another on same opportunity.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

There is now no demand for a third party movement, nor no demand in the Democratic party for candidates other than those who the masses think available from long connection with and labor for the party.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

It is no uncertain sound that comes from the Democratic press of the country now. From the most influential to the least in consequence, the same demand for straight-out men and straight-out measures is made. Politicians, hereafter, must be one thing or the other—they must be Democratic or they must be Radical—*Bellefonte Watchman (Dem.)*

Some of our exchanges still insist that Hon. J. C. Everhart, of Blair county, is a Democratic candidate for the nomination for State Treasurer. If some of the journals published over in his own locality are to be believed he could not secure sufficient influence to elevate him to the position of village dog-pelter.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The convention to nominate six delegates to represent Montgomery county in the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, on May 26, 1875, to nominate a candidate for Governor and for State Treasurer, met in the Court House, at Norristown, on Monday. The convention was one of the most dignified and orderly bodies of the kind ever convened in the county. One hundred and thirteen delegates were present. The gentlemen selected to go to Lancaster are: D. O. Hiteer, George Anwyl, A. Monsor, Charles F. Wilson, I. P. Wanger, John C. Boorse and I. S. Borneman. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Governor Hartranft for renomination. The convention had no preference for any particular candidate for State Treasurer.

General.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls Andy Johnson "the great American stratocrat." Good enough.

We nominate Major General George Crook for President of the United States. He has a superb record as a man and soldier; has abundance of brains, and is as resolute and silent as Grant.—*Dayton Journal.*

Grant's dignity has not distressed him much, and his silence signifies that he is a candidate for re-election. Those who have been able to get the true inwardness in Washington know this. The fact is important, but to be met or evaded?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Speaker Blaine received the highest compliment of his life at the Concord Centennial, when Judge Hoar introduced him as the man in whom Pennsylvania had undertaken to pay back the debt she owed to New England for giving her Benjamin Franklin.

The majority of over twenty-five thousand for Isaac Marston, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, in the recent Michigan election, is a poser for the Democratic journals which have been claiming that there was a great reaction against the Republican party in Michigan.

The Detroit *Tribune* says the Republican majority at the late judicial election in that State, with an unusually full vote cast, is between 25,000 and 30,000. The Democracy don't like that sort of a "tidal wave," and we observe that not one of their journals has stirred its rooster over these exhilarating figures.

"The White House expenses in Democratic days," sagely remarks a Reform journal, "never cost $30,000 a year." And yet the country is still struggling to pay off a debt incurred by the imbecility and treason of the latest, and we trust the last, Democratic administration.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

In Ohio the Prohibitionists have already begun their summer campaign. They have had a full State ticket in the field for several weeks. Thus far they are not developing any alarming strength, and their chances for electing a Democratic Governor, as they did two years since, are not encouraging.

Two States have yet to hold elections for Congressmen. California chooses four members in September, and Mississippi six members in November. Six vacancies have been caused by death. After this year elections for members of the Lower House will be held in all the States on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November.

Mr. Selden Connor, the probable Republican candidate for Governor in Maine, is vouched for by a writer in the Boston *Advertiser* as "free from all entangling alliances, a man of the people, and in sympathy with the people, a scholar, a gentleman, a patriot, and soldier who gave the best of his life to his country, and who will bear to his grave honorable marks of the great conflict"—in short, good for 15,000 majority.

The Democrats of New Hampshire, according to report, says the Hartford *Courant*, are making preparations to capture the new Legislature upon its assembling on the first Wednesday in June. In the late election the Republicans gained the Legislature by a majority of nine on joint ballot. This body will have the election of Governor, as there was no choice by the people at the regular election. Under the pretence that many Republican members were illegally elected, the Democrats expect that the Democratic Clerk of the last House will prepare a list of new members, throwing out enough Republicans to give the control of the House to the "Reformers." Any such attempt will be strenuously opposed, and will result in a serious political quarrel.

The Memphis *Appeal*, a paper of influence and respectability in the South, protests against any renewal of the disastrous tactics of 1872. It declares that the party was far weaker under Greeley than under Seymour and Blair in 1868. The latter carried States casting seventy-four electoral votes; the former had three votes only; and the States which he carried would have brought the number no higher than sixty. It further claims that this alarming reduction of the strength of the party, and the terrible disappointment of the hopes of the Liberals, caused the Democratic leaders to "wash their hands" of the compromise policy. It points to the nomination and election of Governor Allen in Ohio—a thoroughbred, obstinate, blatant Bourbon—as an indication of the reaction, and of the policy that has led to the victories so far achieved, and which will lead to a general victory if followed out.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and conspicuously evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true of rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefitted by the bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

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LEGAL.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.
To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tiebnor and R. J. McClure, Executor.
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Th

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EARLY ROSE,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1875.

Local money matters are wearing a cheerful aspect as compared with the condition of affairs a month ago, and, if the elements of our cautiousness as spoken of yesterday can be overlooked, are as satisfactory as could be expected.

Owing to the limited amount of sales the balance of trade is somewhat against us, and exchange, in consequence, is rather scarce although commanding a premium, with increased sales of iron and other merchandize. This will soon disappear and Eastern funds will be more abundant than is desirable.

—A correspondent sends us the following inquiry: "Has a note drawn one or more days after sight the usual days of grace given on the other notes?" The term "after sight" is defined by an eminent legal authority to be equivalent to "after acceptance." So that a note drawn as above would never mature, and therefore would not have days of grace. Such a note must be presented to the maker for acceptance. If he accept, then the note has a definite time to run and at maturity is entitled to the usual three days of grace. If the maker refuse to accept, the presentation should be noted, the same in case of a draft, which gives definite time to the obligation, and at maturity is entitled to three days' grace as in case of other notes. This is the English rule, and is accepted as the law in all commercial countries excepting in Russia. In these modern times days of grace are absurd and of no benefit to anyone, for no one ever thinks of paying a note before the three days have expired, and bankers in discounting paper always charge interest for the extra three days. The custom of allowing days of grace was established for the benefit of the drawee in former days when the means of communication and locomotion were limited and was intended to prevent the dishonor of bills where unavoidable delays occured. The custom varied in different countries from two to thirty days, but in this country three days is universally allowed, and reckoned exclusive of the day on which the bill falls due.

The shinplaster above quoted says "days of grace are allowed, whether the bill or note be made payable on a certain event, or at a certain day, or at a certain number of years, months, weeks, or days, after date or after sight, or at usance, or by instalments. But they are not allowed on bills or notes payable on demand."

Whether grace is allowed on bill or notes drawn payable *at sight* depends upon the statutes of the various States relating to that subject.

—On account of its patriotic parentage, we give the new Washington city banking house a little gratuitous advertising. Its circular is as follows:

BANKING HOUSE OF SHERMAN & GRANT,
145 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 26, 1875.

We have this day opened an office for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business.

We buy and sell Government bonds, stocks, coin, municipal and District of Columbia securities.

Special attention given to the collection of interest on registered and coupon Government bonds, District bonds, and claims and accounts against the several departments of the Government.

Collections made upon all points at lowest rates.

Exchange sold on England and the Continent.

Deposit accounts received.

Certificates of deposit issued and interest allowed by special arrangement.

Money loaned upon approved security, and commercial paper negotiated.

Land warrants dealt in.

Prompt and careful attention given to orders for investment securities.

JOHN SHERMAN, Jr.,
F. D. GRANT.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been active and irregular. Considerable strength has been displayed in some shares which have hitherto been comparatively neglected. Transactions in Rock Island, New York Central and Hudson and Western Union have been large at advancing quotations.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of investors to put their funds into first-class dividend paying stocks which has been exemplified in the active purchases of the stocks above named, as also Delaware & Hudson, New Jersey Central and D., L. & W.

Without favorable reports concerning Canton, based upon recent losses of portions of their property.

Concerning Pacific Mail we have to say that we have no reason to change our expressed convictions that the stock is being manipulated for a rise. After the opening of the Board the stock was depressed, with the evident intention of making further purchases for the bull clique. Parties, whose judgment is favorably current, have, to our certain knowledge, been free purchasers of the stock to-day.

Northwestern stocks have displayed considerable strength. We hear that they are being purchased by parties desirous of obtaining control of the road at the coming election.

Lake Shore has been active, without any marked display of either strength or weakness. The impression is that a large short interest has been created in this stock during the past few days.

Good remains in *statu quo*, the quotation for the end to-day being 119¾.

Money continues easy.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 28, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123	123	123	123	123	123
5-20's, 1865	121½		121		121½	
5-20's, 1865, new	121½		121		121½	
5-20's, 1867	121½		121		121½	
5-20's, 1867, registered	121		121		121	
5-20's, 1868	121½		121½		121½	
10-40's	116		116		116	
6-30's, currency	116		116		116	
Currency 6's	124		124		124	
New 5 per cents	119½		119½		119½	
Western Union Tel.	79½	79	80	79¾	79¾	80
Pittsburgh			102			
Pacific Mail	19¾		19¾		19¾	
Panama	95½		95½	95½	95½	95½
Adams Express	102		102		102	
Wells-Fargo Express	90		90		91	
American Express	64½		64½		64½	
United States Exp's	54		54		54	
New York Central	105½		105¾		105¾	105¾
Erie	30½	30½	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
Michigan Central	90		90		90	
Michigan Southern	76	75¾	76¼	76¼	74¾	75¼
Illinois Central	95		95		95	
Cleve., & Pittsburgh	92½		92½		92½	92½
Chicago & North'n	42		42		42¾	
Do preferred	86		86		86	
Rock Island	105½	105½	106	105½	106	105½
St. Paul	40		40		40	
Do preferred	76		76		76	
Wabash common	16		16¼		16¼	
Fort Wayne	97		97		97	
Ohio & Miss	28		28		28	
Union Pacific	78¾		78¾		77	78¾
Harlem	140		140		140	
Hannibal & St. Jos.	28		28		28	
Lake Shore	119		119		119	
C., C. & I. C.	6		6		6	
Northern Cent.	76		76		76	
Tennessee, new	69		69		69	
South Carolinas, new	33		33		33	
South Carolinas, July	33		33		33	
Missouri 6's	90		90		90	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾
Reading, sales	20¾
United Co's of N. Jersey	135
Coal Co. sales	95
Lehigh Valley	63¾
Allegheny Valley	95
Central Trans. Co.	44½
Penn. Trans. Co.	51
Empire Trans. Co.	51
P., C. and St. Louis m. b.	76¼

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

Trade in wholesale circles was moderately prosperous to-day, a fair jobbing and wholesale movement being reported in most of the branches of business, with one or two exceptions, in which especial causes operate to prevent activity. Grain was limited to such trade as would supply the immediate consumptive demand only, owing to the uncertainties of prices, and the limited stock in first hands. Flour was active and firm under renewed reports of damages to the winter wheat. Hay was also in better demand, quoted and advance four quotations $1 00 per ton. Groceries were fairly active, with prices unchanged and a firmer tone noted in sugars. Provisions were steady with an active jobbing trade. Country produce was not quite so active as for some days past but a fair distribution of seasonable merchandise was reported at materially unchanged prices. Dry goods are moving freely, and are sold very firmly up to quotations. General merchandise is experiencing a fair and satisfactory trade. Lumber is dull with a large stock both afloat and in the yards, while the demand is light and wholly disproportioned to the supply. Hides and leather are quiet with a somewhat improved inquiry. Values are steady and generally unchanged in important respects, with one or two exceptions noted below.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says that there are in store in that city 130 cargoes of spring wheat of 50,000 bushels each. This grain is depreciating in value at the rate of $2,000 per day, or $60,000 per month, from the one item of storage alone. The prices at New York, Boston, Newport, New York, and Le Abore Liverpool, figuring through freight at the unprecedently low rate of 6c per 100 pounds. We may soon look for the stock in store to be added to at the rate of 100,000 to 150,000 bushels daily from Western points. In view of all this, as well as the fact that crop prospects upon both sides of the water look as promising (the blue and dry about damage to winter wheat to the contrary, not withstanding) as at this season of the year, the question suggests itself, What is going to be done with it?

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Friday last, in its financial article, says:

Another fair quarterly trade is reported good, and there has been a decided improvement, as the result of the milder temperature. Down town there is an improved feeling, and a larger general trade has been done for some days. Shippers are buying somewhat more freely, but are neglecting flour. Corn and oats have advanced under the small arrivals. The exporters are taking corn moderately, but there is a good local business in it.

The following were the exports of the leading articles of produce from the four Atlantic cities of the United States for the dates named:

	Week ending April 24, 1875.	Week ending April 17, 1875.	Week ending April 25, 1874.
Flour, bbls	47,419	67,390	9,301
Wheat, bu	630,000	749,000	781,35
Corn, bu	767,612	453,000	1,183,97
Rye, bu	1,200		1,847
Pork, bbls	3,929	5,111	6,233
Lard, lbs	1,727,168	1,466,300	2,010,37
Bacon, lbs	1,728,000	1,354,000	2,111,35

*From six points.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,075	Apples, bbls	11
Cheese, lbs	25	Wheat, bus	75
Oats, bus	200	Barley, bus	4
Bacon, pcs	1,210	Bacon, lbs	8
Potatoes, bus	545	Hay, tons	3

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,179	6,801	16,98
Apples, bbls	956	910	1,86
Cheese, lbs	72	136	20
Corn, bush	4,622	2,402	6,59
Wheat, bush	6,005	2,753	8,75
Barley, bush	7,000	4,853	11,85
Rye, bush	1,000	1,000	2,00
Oats, bush	11,503	20,010	31,56
Butter, pkgs	412	280	69
Bacon, pcs	3,750	4,778	8,52
Bacon, lcs	622	924	1,54
Potatoes, bush	12,625	5,944	18,56
Hay, bales	2,280	1,940	4,22

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Receipts continued limited, the aggregate for the week ending to-day being only 32,907 bushels, against 30,477 the previous week. Business is also hushed under the effect of a short supply, and the conflicting opinions as to the future of the market. Official figures show that the Chicago elevators contain 3,970,180 bushels of wheat, 1,121,20 bushels of corn, 332,93 bushels of oats, 5,092 bushels of rye, and 61,277 bushels of barley, making a present total of 6,091,662 bushels, against 6,055,253 bushels one week ago, and 6,491,42 bushels at this period last year.

In addition to the above, vessels in the harbor are loaded with 325,925 bushels of wheat, 80,578 bushels of corn and 79,441 bushels of oats.

Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 1,018,117 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of corn, 68,579 bushels of oats, 3,427 bushels of rye, 39,02 bushels of barley, and 28,714 bushels of malt.

Wheat—There is little or nothing doing in wheat in the market owing to the uncertain tone absence of offerings. Consequently quotations are difficult to make. Receipts for the week foot up 2,753 bushels for the past week, against 6,005 bushels the previous week. The reports of damage to the winter crop since April 15th, and the best opinion which can be reached at present is that a considerable proportion of the winter wheat in Ohio and Indiana has been destroyed—say thirty to forty per cent. The will, of course, affect prices, but the very large stock of spring wheat coming forward to Chicago, and thence to the seaboard, will partially counteract that cause. The fact, also, is now low, that the stock of both spring and winter wheat is such as to keep prices down to the average for the past four years is also significant. Still the advancing tendency of prices is not under all the circumstances unnatural, and while Chicago prices are easier, indicating that the effect of the panic about winter wheat is over, we may look for firm prices here. In the absence of transactions, we quote no change in values, viz: No. 1 Pittsburgh white at $1 37@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do @ 1 26@1 33; amber do @ 1 27@1 29; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter @ 1 25@1 27. We note a sale of a small lot of extra red winter at $1 29 per bushel.

Oats—The demand for shelled is tolerably active at good prices, while ear is easier. Receipts for the week were 2,460 bushels, against 4,062 bushel ets the preceding week. Corn is now relatively much higher than at two corresponding dates in 1874 and 1873. In the latter year 36 c above the price at the same time last year. It is relatively lower than ever before recorded in the money required to buy a given weight of oats, is fifty per cent, more than for the same weight of corn. We quote shelled at 36c for yellow; 36@38c for high mixed; 32@35c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 28@30c for prime yellow; 26@28c for mixed. We note sales of 1 car ear corn, yellow, at 28c on track; 1 car do at 29c; and 1 car do at 30c; shelled prime yellow at 36c in elevator; 1 car do in sacks at 35c; 1 car do in elevator at 36c and 1 car do at 35c; jobbing sales at 37c.

Oats—There was a somewhat easier feeling and prices fell off slightly, the sales reported being generally about 1c below quotations. Receipts are increased being 20,010 bushels for the past week, against 11,503 bushels the previous week. We quote white oats in store 32@33c; mixed 29@30c. We note sales of cars white oats at 31c; 1 car do at 32c; 1 car do at 32½c; 1 car do at 32½c; 1 car do at 33c; shelled prime yellow at 36c in elevator; 1 car do in sacks at 35c; 1 car do in elevator at 36c and 1 car do at 35c; jobbing sales at 37c.

Barley and Rye—There is nothing doing in barley and quotations are entirely nominal. Receipts are 4,853 bushels for the week, against 7,057 bushels the preceding week, all consigned to brewers directly. Rye is firm, with receipts stimulated by the advance in price, 1,000 bushels the past week, against 412 bushels the week previous. We quote at $1 18@1 20, and note a sale of 1 car at $1 20 per bushel.

Comparative Values of Grain—We give below a statement of the values of wheat, oats and corn compared with their values at corresponding dates for the last three years, from which it will be seen that wheat, even at the recent advance of 10@15c is much below the average of past years, while oats and corn are relatively higher. The statement is for the dates corresponding with to-day as follows:

	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Wheat, red	1 26@1 30	1 36@1 37	1 80@1 84	1 26@1 29
Wheat, white	1 26@1 30	1 40@1 45	1 90@1 92	1 26@1 29
Corn, ear	28@30	37@38	55@56	50@52
Corn, shelled	36@38	42@43	58@59	52@53

FLOUR—The market continues very firm, and creates a look for further advances caused by damage to the winter wheat. Country millers are now holding at prices higher than the jobbing quotations here. Receipts have decreased, being 6,809 bbls for the past week, against 10,175 bbls the preceding week. We note a sale of 100 bbls Ohio family at $6 00 per bbl. Higher prices are firmer at $1 75@2 25 per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 75 per gallon. Highwines are firmer at $1 12½@1 15 per gallon.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES—Ammoniated bone, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; dissolved bone, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Peruvian guano, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's raw bone phosphate, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated bone, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's phosphate, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's potash, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated potash, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated phosphate, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated potash, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated potash, 1 sack $40 50@45 00; Baugh's ammoniated potash

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.710	50	64	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	29.670	68	49	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	29.858	56	45	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.... 29.78 Highest thermom. 70
Mean thermometer... 58 Lowest thermom.. 47

Arrest of Jacobs.

Detective Scott, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested George Jacobs, the clock tinker and important witness, who escaped from the Workhouse last week. The fugitive was found near Emsworth station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and was placed in the Allegheny lock-up about eight o'clock last evening. He will be returned to Claremont this morning.

Billiard Match.

A match was made yesterday between Wm. Dodds, billiard champion of this State, and Bessinger, late of Chicago, but now a resident of this city. The game will be French carom, five hundred points, Bessinger giving the odds of one hundred and twenty-five points. The stakes are $250 a side, and open for $500. The match will be played at the White House saloon, on the 19th of May.

Death of an Old Citizen.

John Roth, the well known saloon keeper in the Diamond, died at his residence last night at eleven o'clock, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Roth was a printer by trade, and was at one time foreman in the office of the *Commercial Journal*. He quit the printing business in 1845, and opened a saloon, and was engaged in the latter occupation up to the time of his death. He had amassed considerable wealth.

Cutting Affray.

About eleven o'clock last night two negroes engaged in an affray in Church alley, in which one of them, named Noah Jackson, was severely stabbed in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the office of a physician on Sixth avenue, after which he was conveyed to his home, on Tunnel street. He declined to give the name of the person who stabbed him. The wound is quite a serious one, and may result fatally.

Fined for Cruelty to Animals.

H. J. Riddle was before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals, on oath of Agent Dean, of the Humane Society. It was alleged that the defendant worked a horse for days without having shoes upon his feet. After a hearing the defendant was fined $10, costs and costs, which he paid.

Messrs. Kenny & Passmore, proprietors of the coal works on the Monongahela river, who were complained of by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, for cruelty to four mules, after a hearing were fined ten dollars on each by Alderman Donley, of the South Side.

The Eighth Ward, Allegheny, School Building.

It is stated that the contractors for the new school building in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, will bring suit against the School Directors for damages. It will be remembered that after the Directors had decided to erect the building, many of the citizens raised objections, and the question as to whether the work should be proceeded with was submitted to a vote, resulting in a large majority against the erection of the building. The contractors, James McKain and Mr. Hockensmith, had begun operations, and complain that they have sustained a loss by reason of the action of the citizens.

Damage Allowances.

The following telegram has been received by Collectors of ports designated under the act of 1870, and amendatory acts, for receipt of merchandise for immediate transportation in bond without appraisement:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1875.

Collectors of Customs:

Suspend all damage allowances on merchandise arriving, under act of July 14, 1870, at your port as port of final destination; also, withdrawals from warehouse without additional duty after one year from date of arrival at first port.

CHARLES F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Great Novel.

"We and Our Neighbors," or sequel to "My Wife and I," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, has been published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York, is just out, and like all the works of this brilliant writer, this new book appears to be the most popular story she has ever written, excepting "Uncle Tom's Cabin," her last previous novel, "My Wife and I," published three years ago, and still popular through her thirty-three thousand copies. While it is a complete story in itself, it is nevertheless a sequel to "My Wife and I." Mrs. Stowe's style is always picturesque, piquant, with just enough vivacity and vim to give the romance edge, and throughout there are delicious sketches of scenes, with bits of dry humor, so peculiar to her writings. The illustrations are capital. The publishers have also already reached tens of thousands. Copies for sale at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, of this city.

Funeral of Dr. Preston.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Preston took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, on Ninth street, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens. During the services at the church every seat in the large edifice was filled. The clergymen of the diocese were largely represented. Bishop Kerfoot officiated during the solemn proceedings. The following ministers walked in front of the procession from the house to the church: Bishop Kerfoot and Rev. Alsop. Rector of St. Andrew's in advance. Revs. Hitchcock, Spalding Ester, Ferguson Floyd, (colored) Fuller, Compton, Bellard, Rochester, Kelly, (Kittinning), Costar and Dr. Page. After the procession and appropriate music by the choir, Rev. Hitchcock read a lesson from Corinthians. Rev. Alsop delivered the funeral sermon, and the solemn throng then filed out and the casket was taken in charge by the following pall bearers: Messrs. W. H. Bevan, Fe lix Brunot, A. Carnegie, Grinsby, Fullins, E. F. H. Eaton, J. F. Henderson, Wm. Bagaley, S. Harper, F. Wilson, G. H. Thurston, Mr. Hurtley and Dr. Hickock, the last two named being from Bedford, Pa.

County Bridges.

The County Commissioners yesterday awarded bridge contracts as follows:

The bridge over Whisky run, near Mansfield, to William J. Dick, at $3 65 per perch for the masonry, and $5 25 per linear foot for the superstructure.

The contracts for the other four bridges were awarded to Messrs. Clark & Graham, at the following rates:

The bridge over Plum creek, at Miskononos, at $4 50 per perch for the masonry and $5 20 per foot for the superstructure.

The bridge over Harrison creek, at Gurlock's, at $4 90 per perch for the masonry and $5 60 per foot for the superstructure.

The bridge over Plum creek, at Milltown, at $2 50 per perch for the masonry, and $5 50 per foot for the superstructure.

The bridge over Thompson's run, at Hamilton's mill, at $3 30 per perch for the masonry, and $5 75 per foot for the superstructure.

The contract for the superstructure of the bridge between Sharpsburg and Etna, over Pine creek, has not yet been awarded. The boroughs are to have the stone work done at their own expense and the county is to put up the superstructure. Eleven bids are before the Commissioners, some of the bidders being from Baltimore, others from Cincinnati and various other points of the country.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Color Guard" will be repeated to-night, and every night this week. The representation of the scenes of battle is well worth seeing by those who have passed through the reality, as well as by those who stayed at home, but would like to know how the war was like.

Library Hall.

Mr. J. L. Toole gave his second interpretation of Dickens' character of *Caleb Plummer*, in "Dot, or the little Cricket on the Hearth," before the largest audience of the week. The audience, in the first stages of the play, were rather cold; but the ice was broken in the latter scenes, and Mr. Toole and Miss Noah were almost lost in the applause. The only exception of disappointment from those who are usually most skeptical in the case of a strange actor, and who comes from abroad across the water. Mr. Toole was called before the curtain several times.

To-night we are to have a rich treat, Mr. Toole appearing in a condensed edition of "Jeu d'Esprit," as "Jeu d'Enfer," "off the Line," and in "Ici Pon Parle Francais." He will have his forty-thousand-dollar wardrobe and close his engagement with a matinee on Saturday.

Germania Concert.

Lovers of good music should not forget the Germania Orchestra's matinee at Library Hall to-morrow afternoon. It will afford pleasure to all who may attend.

Temple's Varieties Theater.

The Praeger family, snow brothers, Minnie Lee and other performers here will appear in new specialties this evening, and the Zanfretta Pantomime Company will repeat the laughable "Popsey Wopsey."

PUSHING AHEAD.

A Few Facts About a Pittsburgh Industrial Establishment.

The success with which the firm of Mansfield & Co. have been meeting of late is peculiarly gratifying to the partners in the concern and at the same time a matter of interest to all who watch the progress of the diversified industries. Combining in their business experience with energy and enterprise, turning out the best goods seeking a market, and bringing to bear all of the modern of their establishments conspicuously before those for whose purpose they are intended, the members of this firm have within the past few years extended their trade throughout the greater portion of the United States and Canada. They are now filling orders in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and other large cities to which the sending of brass goods seems like "carrying coals to New Castle." To meet the requirements of this extensive demand has their resources it is necessary to keep the extensive works running full during the day and a portion of the night. About forty operatives are afforded constant employment, and this large force is constantly increasing. The firm have determined upon a very considerable increase in their facilities, and to this end are about to put on several improved machinery in their manufactory.

Messrs. Mansfield & Co., manufacture and supply dealers, with full lines of engine builders and plumbers brass goods, and make gold, silver and nickel plated work. Their reputation is so well established for the superiority of the goods they make that it would be wasted lines, that nothing need be said of them in this connection. But as their gold, silver and nickel plating department has been but recently established, and is now engaging their especial attention, it is appropriate that we note its success in a more explicit manner. And this may be briefly done by stating that they employ the best workmen, make the finest goods and sell them more readily than any other firm prosecuting this branch of the business in any section of the country.

The members of the firm are young and active men, thoroughly experienced in their business in all its details, eminently practical and deserving in every way of the remarkable success which they have achieved under unfavorable circumstances and in the face of the most formidable opposition.

GREAT FIRE DISASTER.

COUNTY WORKHOUSE PARTLY DESTROYED.

Loss Upward of $150,000---Insurance $55,000.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments Go to the Rescue---Difficulty in Obtaining Water---Escape of Prisoners---Incidents of the Fire, Etc., Etc.

A fire broke out yesterday in the Allegheny County Workhouse, located at Claremont, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, ten miles above the city, resulting in the destruction of about one-third of that large building, involving a loss of not less than $150,000. The fire was discovered about half-past one o'clock P. M., at which time a heavy volume of smoke was issuing from the roof of the building immediately in the rear of the residence of the Superintendent, which latter building occupies a central position on the river front, flanked on each side by an extensive wing extending some five hundred feet each way along said river front. The building in which the fire originated was three stories high, and was occupied as follows: A portion of the first story as a bakery, laundry and kitchen; the second as a hospital and dispensary, and the third as a chapel, in which religious services were held. The fire seemed to be in the attic, and owing to the nature of the architecture it was next to impossible to gain access to it so that water could be applied until the flames had burned through the upper floor and burst out through the slate roof. Hence, up to this time the building was wholly given up to the devouring element.

THE INMATES OF THE HOUSE.

About two o'clock a dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Superintendent Corder, asking assistance from the Pittsburgh Fire Department. In response to this request Chief Engineer White called out the Independence and Duquesne steamers, which proceeded rapidly to the West Penn depot, in Allegheny, where they were shipped on a special train, and at a quarter past three they arrived at the scene of the conflagration. Here they underwent to get to work immediately, but were hindered in their efforts by a miscalculation in regard to the distance to the nearest point at which water could be obtained. On account of this mistake there was not a sufficiency of hose, and it was fully an hour after the arrival of the engines before water was thrown. The steamers were in charge of Assistant Engineer Hamill.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

A COMMERCIAL reporter arrived at Claremont at fifteen minutes past three o'clock. Up to this time the fire had not extended beyond the building in which it originated. But soon after—say ten minutes—smoke was seen to issue from the roof of the east wing, extending rapidly to the centre of about five hundred feet. The fire seemed to have crept along between the upper floor and the roof, quietly and without warning, and soon after the discovery of the smoke it burst out furiously, when it at once became evident that this portion of the magnificent structure was completely in the grasp of the fire-fiend, and that all efforts to save it must be useless.

WATER AT LAST.

After a long time—it seemed an age—the Duquesne steamer was placed in position at a reservoir on the hillside back of the Workhouse, about a thousand feet distant. A line of hose was carried up onto the northern wall, and thence to the top of the female prison, which adjoins the east wing. At half-past four o'clock a stream was playing on the fire, and now, for the first time since its breaking out, there was ground for hope that the entire structure would not be laid in ashes.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The fire at this stage encompassed the large building already mentioned as the bakery, hospital and chapel, and the east wing of the main structure. This latter was two stories high, and for half its length contained two tiers of cells for male prisoners; the remainder of its space containing the work rooms of the female prisoners. These comprised about one-third of the entire Workhouse, and were totally destroyed.

ONE OF THE CAUSES OF DELAY.

We omitted to state, in speaking heretofore of the unfortunate delay in getting the steamers to work, that one of the main causes was in our firemen not being promptly advised as to the locality of the nearest water supply. By directing of some of the Workhouse officials the Independence steamer was taken to a reservoir on the Allegheny City Farm. This was considerably further from the burning building than the Workhouse reservoir, and it required much longer time to get everything in readiness to play on the fire than if both steamers had been taken at once to the nearest reservoir. But the most prominent cause of complaint that befel the firemen in their labors was the fact of the Independence steamer not being in working order. After the hose had been attached, and all else was in readiness, it was found that the steamer would not work the water from the reservoir. Here much valuable time was lost. Then, when the Duquesne engine was ready to commence operations, it was discovered that about three hundred feet more of hose was required to reach the fire. The best thing possible under these circumstances was then done promptly. This was the detachment of the hose from the Independence and its attachment to that of the Duquesne. After this the firemen were under favorable situation. The Duquesne had a stream playing on the flames within a few minutes of the time of the latter's arrival.

ASSISTANCE FROM ALLEGHENY.

About five o'clock another special train of trucks arrived at Claremont, from Allegheny, carrying the hose companies of that city, with their apparatus, put on their arrival Chief Crow deemed it advisable to have one of the steamers on the ground, and dispatched Mr. Robert D. McConaghie to the city with an order to ship the Columbia steamer and forward it to Claremont. The steamer was accordingly taken charge of upon the ground by Chief Marshall, after six o'clock. At this time the fire was pretty well under control. The Columbia, however, went into service promptly, and rendered aid in extinguishing the fire.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

At the time our reporter left the grounds nothing definite could be ascertained as to the loss; nor indeed could any approximate estimate be made by Mr. Cordier, Superintendent, or Mr. Allree of the Board of Managers. Mr. Cordier thought it would be, probably, $200,000, but in this estimate he counted the walls left standing as worthless. In this we think him mistaken. Men present having knowledge of the work were confident that the walls of the east wing were not harmed at all; that they are lasting, and all the consequently small amount of timber to burn within could not be injured worth speaking of.

With reference to the rear center building, where the fire originated, such a favorable view cannot be taken. From the remark made by Mr. Cordier to Mr. Allree—that he always thought some thing of a timber box-canal full and almost free play the fire had at it during the the whole afternoon, it is likely that the building is a total wreck. As stated elsewhere it was a three-storied building, and the roof and two stories floors were burned through and fell in. Most of the contents of this building were burned or rendered useless, while in the cast prison wing all the bed cots and other scanty furniture of the cells were lost. A fair estimate, therefore, of the loss would, we think, be between $100,000 and $150,000.

THE INSURANCE.

The total insurance is $55,000, and this is upon buildings, contents, stock and material. As the fire did not reach the workshops or storehouse, the insurance on the stock and material will not be touched. It was believed that the insurance policies affected amount to about $30,000. Mr. Cordier stated that he had always objected to the expense of insurance, not believing that there was any danger of fire. The Board of Managers had, however, deemed it advisable to secure some insurance, so that in case of just such an occurrence as this they would not feel that they had not discharged their whole duty.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and no one could account for it. It was first discovered in the roof of the west side of the chapel and hospital building, and by the men at work in the cooper shop, which stands in the rear toward the west end. They raised the alarm, and soon the prisoners in the west wing got wind of it and, it is said, raised terrible cries of alarm. It was impossible for the keepers to quiet them, and it was decided to place them in the large yard on the west side. Here they were accompanied by a number of keepers, while upon the walls surrounding them armed guards patrolled. Time was too precious to permit this building, and consequently the fire could not have been caused by any incendiary in this line. Mr. Cordier says that for a week past no person had been in the upper part of the building, and the only possible explanation of the fire is that it was caused by a spark from some of the chimneys accidentally, when the fire was discovered it could not be reached. The hose attached to the institution was brought into requisition as soon as possible, but by this time the flames had spread over nearly the whole roof, and the stream of water, and then buckets thrown from the center building by the prisoners, was of comparatively slight purpose. Many of the fire companies from Pittsburgh arrived the flames had reached the cast wing, as elsewhere described.

INCIDENTS.

After the prisoners had been released to the main yard, they had a fine view of the fire in the chapel building. Many of them having short terms were put to work with buckets to carrying water while others were employed in carrying out the furniture of the main building and other places threatened. Thus the front grounds were strewn with furniture, bedding, the contents of the bakery, etc., etc. In the confusion, some half dozen of the prisoners attempted to escape, and it is said that several of them succeeded. A shot was fired after one, but without effect. Coggins and McBradney are two named as having escaped.

The Allegheny Poor House is located on a line with the Workhouse, and from three hundred to four hundred yards to the west. Of course the latter was in a flutter of excitement there. The officers of the institution took every precaution to evidently guard any inmates that might appear, and fortunately the wind was in the other direction.

During the progress of the fire in the buildings some shavings in or about the cooper shop were ignited, and it was blamed upon the prisoners whether correctly or not could not be ascertained.

A RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. Joseph Gardner, superintendent of transportation on the West Penn Railroad, had charge of the special train which carried the Pittsburgh firemen and their apparatus to the fire. After the experience of yesterday, the reporters who went up on that train concur in the opinion that Gaches is just the man for such emergencies. He was prompt and efficient in everything, and the special train got fairly started it became manifest that the transit would be a rapid one. That it was, a record of the time occupied in traversing ten miles—the distance to Claremont—will attest. The trip occupied eleven minutes.

RETURN OF FIRE COMPANIES.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night the Columbia Engine Company of Allegheny and the Independence Company, No. 2, of Pittsburgh, returned in a special train. The men report the fire all out, but that the Superintendent, fearing a breaking out, requested Assistant Chief Engineer Hamill to remain, with Duquesne Company, No. 2, and apparatus. The engines were furnished a substantial supper at the Allegheny Poor House and were kindly treated.

TWELVE PRISONERS ESCAPED.

The latest accounts last night place the number of prisoners who escaped at twelve. McBratney and Jackson are the only names obtained. Four prisoners who are aided in carrying furniture out for the Superintendent's residence, select upon a favorable opportunity and ran down to the river, where they obtained a skiff and crossed over. One of these was a negro, McBratney went into the female prison, where he obtained a disguise and started up the river. He was fired upon by one of the guards, as stated elsewhere, but the shot went wide of its mark, and the fugitive made good his escape.

THREE PRISONERS FIRE THE COOPER SHOP.

Assistant Superintendent Kennedy stated last night that about three o'clock in the afternoon smoke was seen in the cooper shop, and one of the keepers hastening thither, found unmistakable evidence that it had been fired. A number of barrels were piled up and surrounded with shavings, and a lighted match had been applied. The fire was discovered by the keeper, however, in time to prevent damage.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The officials are loud in their praise of the conduct of most of the prisoners who were engaged in the work of saving the stock and furniture. They worked willingly and unceasingly, and by their efforts saved much valuable property.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Conclusion of Mr. Marshall's Speech—Mr. Acheson's Address.

Judge Stowe, of the Common Pleas, yesterday resumed the trial of the case of Robert D. Clark vs. McCully's heirs.

Thos. Marshall, Esq., for the defendants continued his arguments, which had been commenced the previous day. He spoke for over an hour and a half, and was listened to by a full attendance of members of the bar, and a crowded lobby. His analysis of the testimony was very searching, and his line of argument forcible and logical throughout. The most conspicuous points which he made are these: That Clark's claim, suspicious from its inception, should have been clearly and unequivocally substantiated by him—that the burden of proof was upon him to show that the bond was genuine; that he had signally failed in this, as his claim rested almost wholly upon oath; that the defendant had proved that McCully was at Wood's office early as nine o'clock on the morning of the day the paper was alleged to have been signed, and remained there until noon or later, whereas Clark swears the paper was signed between nine and ten o'clock; that McCully was in deep trouble, but very day, about the city having seized on his homestead a site for a new reservoir, and that it was the most unlikely of all times for him to leave more a gift of $25,000 to a stranger to his blood; that several months after the paper was claimed to have been signed, McCully stated that Clark "had got into him deep, and he didn't know how he was to get out square"—alluding to the heavy pressure mentioned; that Clark was familiar with the idea that he had at that time made over to him a princely fortune; that Clark kept this a secret from Mrs. McCully, and from his own household; McCully's death, and then instead of pressing the matter, as any honest man would have done, to those legally obliged to pay it, had the signature been genuine, he (or his counsel, Mr. Acheson from whom he had withheld all knowledge of it,) had asks him for a count; that we see by three or four persons for the purpose of witnessing the signature, he was still not satisfied, but goes to Judge Frew, who pronounced it spurious; that the absence of subscribing witnesses was suspicious; that the execution of such a paper by McCully, without consulting counsel, was contrary to the practice of his whole life; that Clark's conduct both before and after the execution of the paper, was clouded with mystery and suspicion; and that no jury should give virtuality to such a paper upon such testimony as had adduced for the plaintiff.

The Court then took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

MR. ACHESON'S ADDRESS.

At the time stated, Mr. Acheson began his address for the plaintiff. He made a very able argument, which occupied an hour and three quarters in its delivery. The main points presented were: That Mr. McCully had a right to do with his property as he saw fit, and had a perfect right to make a gift of a portion of it to Mr. Clark; that the presumptions of law were all in favor of the genuineness of the signature, and the honesty and validity of the whole transaction; the remarkable character of the defense, which held to two diametrically opposite theories—first, that the signature was a forgery; and secondly, that it was genuine, having been fraudulently obtained in blank, and the document afterwards written above it; the great caution with which Woods (McCully's counsel) testified as to the signature, amounted to a grave doubt as to whether it was not genuine; Greece's testimony as to Major Frew's remark, "I guess this is the old man's signature," that eleven witnesses had been sworn in this case; that the style of oaths believed it genuine; that the simulated signatures, offered by the defense, and which received several of the witnesses for the plaintiff, only tended to establish the fact that it was not in human nature to sign a signature and accept by the person who saw it written; that Clark did see McCully write his signature to the paper in question; that if he was believed, and his veracity had not been impeached—that was his real fight in this case; that the story of Clark was consistent, and corroborated by circumstances in a manner utterly at variance with the presumption that his statement was a fabrication from beginning to end; that McCully's widow and children, for which Clark, Frew knew nothing until after McCully's death) were marked evidences of friendship; that the day McCully died he was bound to give up the sum of $8,000, and not a word had he said about it to his nephew, Major Frew or other friends that it was not remarkable that both Clark and McCully kept the "bond of friendship" a secret, because it was a forgery; that the value of which depended upon Mc Cully dying intestate, or making a will with a similar effect; that Clark had started out to perpetrate a fraud, it must indeed have been a fraud of the deepest dye; that this; it was utterly inconceivable and impossible that he would, in the simplicity and carelessness of would have perpetrated such a fraud, and used to that end so eminent a man before the public as Hon. Edgar Cowan; that in proportion as the case was extraordinary, just in that degree was it improbable that it ever entered into the mind of man to devise such a fraud, upon his friend and benefactor. That he had signally failed in this, as his claim rested almost wholly upon oath; that the defendant had proved that McCully was at Wood's office as early as nine o'clock on the morning of the day the paper was alleged to have been signed, and remained there until noon or later, whereas Clark swears the paper was signed between nine and ten o'clock; that McCully was in deep trouble, but very day, about the city having seized on his homestead a site for a new reservoir, and that it was the most unlikely of all times for him to leave more a gift of $25,000 to a stranger to his blood; that several months after the paper was claimed to have been signed, McCully stated that Clark "had got into him deep, and he didn't know how he was to get out square"—alluding to the heavy pressure mentioned; that Clark was familiar with the idea that he had at that time made over to him a princely fortune; that Clark kept this a secret from Mrs. McCully, and from his own household; McCully's death, and then instead of pressing the matter, as any honest man would have done, to those legally obliged to pay it, had the signature been genuine, he (or his counsel, Mr. Acheson from whom he had withheld all knowledge of it,) had asks him for a count; that we see by three or four persons for the purpose of witnessing the signature, he was still not satisfied, but goes to Judge Frew, who pronounced it spurious; that the absence of subscribing witnesses was suspicious; that the execution of such a paper by McCully, without consulting counsel, was contrary to the practice of his whole life; that Clark's conduct both before and after the execution of the paper, was clouded with mystery and suspicion; and that no jury should give virtuality to such a paper upon such testimony as had adduced for the plaintiff.

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